

THE ANNUAL FIELD MEETING OF THE VERMONT BOTANICAL AND BIRD CLUBS will be held at No. Hero, Aug. 5 and 6, 1919. Headquarters will be at the Irving House, No. Hero, where the members of the Clubs will assemble the evening of the 4th. If the attendance is beyond the capacity of the House, automobiles will be in waiting to take members to adjacent hotels. Meals at Irving House 50 to 60 cents. Members coming by train can reach No. Hero by Rutland R. R. from Burlington or Rouses Pt. There is no boat service as in former years. As the usual winter meeting was omitted this year, it is hoped that the members will make a special effort to get together this summer. The region is especially rich in shore and water plants and trips will be made to "The Gut," Pelot's Bay, and other points of botanical interest.—GEO. P. BURNS, Sec.

THE IDENTITY OF ANGELICA LUCIDA.

M. L. FERNALD.

IN 1635, in his remarkable History of Canadian Plants, Cornut described and illustrated by a beautiful plate *Angelica lucida*¹ from Canada. The plant was soon cultivated in various gardens and was described or cited in numerous works of the 18th century, Morrison's *History*, *Hortus Cliffortianus*, etc., and eventually was taken up by Linnaeus in the *Species Plantarum* (1753) as a valid species, under Cornut's original name. Under this name the species was accepted by post-Linnean authors, Crantz, Jacquin, Aiton, Sprengel, Torrey, DeCandolle, Hooker, Beck, Eaton & Wright and others until in 1848, in the 2d edition of Beck's *Botany of the United States*, it made its last formal appearance as an American plant. Prior to that, however, in 1840, Torrey & Gray had cast upon it a doubt, as a result of which *Angelica lucida* was omitted from most subsequent treatments of the American flora. After citing the authentic material preserved in the Vaillant herbarium and giving a very detailed description, Torrey & Gray said: "This plant has been common in the gardens of Europe for 200 years, and appears to have been introduced by Cornuti, on whose authority alone it stands as a North American species. It is a genuine *Angelica*, according to authentic specimens which we examined in the herbarium of the *Hortus Cliffortianus*, and that of Vaillant. The segments are ovate, about an inch long,

¹ Cornut, *Canadensium Plantarum Historia*, 196, 197 (1635).